



Office of the Attorney General  
State of Texas

DAN MORALES  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 30, 1997

Mr. Charles Breaux, Jr.  
Administrative Assistant  
to the Sheriff's Department  
Jefferson County  
P.O. Box 2950  
Beaumont, Texas 77704

OR97-2835

Dear Mr. Breaux:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Texas Open Records Act, chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 111410.

The Jefferson County Sheriff's Department (the "department") received a request for any and all investigation materials which the department may have regarding a specific incident. You state that most of the requested information has been released. You claim, however, that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.111, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You claim that the documents in exhibits 1 and 2, as well as the submitted photographs are excepted from disclosure under the common-law right of privacy. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 552.101 encompasses both common-law and constitutional privacy. Common-law privacy excepts from disclosure private facts about an individual. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). Therefore, information may be withheld from the public when (1) it is highly intimate and embarrassing such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and (2) there is no legitimate public interest in its disclosure. *Id.* at 685; Open Records Decision No. 611 (1992) at 1.

The constitutional right to privacy protects two interests. Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) at 4 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1062 (1986)). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy" recognized by the United States

Supreme Court. Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) at 4. The zones of privacy recognized by the United States Supreme Court are matters pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *See id.*

The second interest is the interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. The test for whether information may be publicly disclosed without violating constitutional privacy rights involves a balancing of the individual's privacy interests against the public's need to know information of public concern. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) at 5-7 (citing *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172, 1176 (5th Cir. 1981)). The scope of information considered private under the constitutional doctrine is far narrower than that under the common law; the material must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) at 5 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490, 492 (5th Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1062 (1986)).

This office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under constitutional or common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps), and personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990), and information concerning the intimate relations between individuals and their family members. *See* Open Records Decision No. 470 (1987). We have marked those portions of the documents that may be withheld. The remaining information must be disclosed.

We note, however, that some of the submitted information may be confidential by law. The dissemination of criminal history record information ("CHRI") obtained from the NCIC network is limited by federal law. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.1; Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990) at 10-12. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990) at 10-12. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the Government Code authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release the CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. Gov't Code § 411.089(b)(1). Thus, any CHRI generated by the federal government or another state may not be made available to the requestor except in accordance with federal regulations. Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from the Texas Department of Public Safety or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld as provided by Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. Therefore, any CHRI that falls within the ambit of these state and federal regulations must be withheld from the requestor.

Furthermore, the Seventy-fifth Legislature added section 552.130 to the Open Records Act which governs the release and use of information obtained from motor vehicle records. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state[.]

Gov't Code § 552.130. Therefore, the department must withhold driver's licence numbers pursuant to section 552.130.

Finally, you claim that exhibit 3 may be withheld under section 552.111 because the documents were made for internal use only. Section 552.111 excepts "an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency." In Open Records Decision No. 615 (1993), this office reexamined the predecessor to the section 552.111 exception in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ), and held that section 552.111 excepts only those internal communications consisting of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. An agency's policymaking functions, however, do not encompass internal administrative or personnel matters; disclosure of information relating to such matters will not inhibit free discussion among agency personnel as to policy issues. Open Records Decision No. 615 (1993) at 5-6. In addition, section 552.111 does not except from disclosure purely factual information that is severable from the opinion portions of internal memoranda. *Id.* at 4-5. After reviewing the submitted documents, we have determined that they are purely factual in nature and do not concern policymaking. Consequently, exhibit 3 may not be withheld from required public disclosure.

We are resolving this matter with an informal letter ruling rather than with a published open records decision. This ruling is limited to the particular records at issue under the facts presented to us in this request and should not be relied on as a previous determination regarding any other records. If you have any questions regarding this ruling, please contact our office.

Yours very truly,



June B. Harden  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JBH/glg

Ref.: ID# 111410

Enclosures: Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)